

## Miscellaneous.

**REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.**—A Marcelline paper says that a physician of that place has discovered that charcoal is a remedy for the Asiatic cholera. Half an ounce reduced to an impalpable powder, and mixed in two pounds of pure water, is administered as an injection, and a quantity of an ounce of the same powder dissolved in warm water taken as a draught, was led to this discovery from the fact that none of the charcoal porters were affected by the cholera, and from his knowledge of the antiseptic qualities of that substance.

We believe the above remedy, as it is called, was tried in this city several years since, but whether applied in the same manner as at Marcelline, we have not been informed. It is rather singular that among all the reported discoveries of a remedy for cholera, not one has yet been found of any effect, in very virulent cases.

**WEALTH OF ENGLAND.**—"Fourteen thousand persons are in prison for debt in England and Wales."—*N. Y. Star.*

We have said that the great wealth of England was associated with, and indeed, founded upon, great poverty; and this proves it. If 1,500 persons are able to pay the national debt, or in other words, are worth \$3,500,000,000 while 14,000 are in prison for debt, it is because the fruits of labor, earned by the many, are monopolized by the few.—*Phila. Public Ledger.*

Every thing is to be gained and nothing lost, by learning a boy a good trade. If the lad has no genius for a more elevated pursuit, he is at least able to earn an honest livelihood at his humble, but by no means discreditable vocation—and if he has genius, the trade will not curb, cripple or stifle it, no more than a passing cloud obscures the natural brightness of the sun. Look through the country, and examine well the history of our great men. In nine cases out of ten, they are of humble parentage, and commenced life as apprentices to honest mechanics and tradesmen. With them they imbibed habits of industry, by which almost any thing may be accomplished. Without them nothing. There never was a truer or more beautiful aphorism—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." Bring up your children in idleness, and they may become beggars—learn them to be industrious.

**ABUSES OF RELIGION.**—Very many evils it must be evident to all, arise out of the abuses of religion. The knowledge of this fact has produced two classes of reformers—one that would destroy the whole system of religion, root and branch—another that would merely seek out and remedy its abuses. Now all these men who would abolish religion altogether, are enthusiasts of the most deranged species—and their madness is exhibited by their attempting what is wholly impracticable—as much as an attempt to change the nature of man. Even if religion be an imposture, it is so interwoven with men's ideas of moral obligation, that a destruction of their faith is apt to destroy their morality: because there are but a few whose minds are capable of understanding the philosophical reasons for preferring a virtuous life. A moral man must either be a religious man, or a philosopher; he who is incapable of understanding any motives for the practice of virtue, save those which arise from a knowledge of the legal or religious penalties awarded to vice, is very apt to lose his morality with the destruction of his religious faith. A philosopher, on the other hand, though an atheist, may be a virtuous man, because his enlarged comprehension teaches him that a moral life is most productive of his own interests.

**GREAT MEETING AT TAMMANY HALL.**—We have for many years attended the political meetings of Tammany Hall, and have seen it often crowded to overflowing but we have never witnessed one more numerous and unanimous than the one which was held last evening. One hour before the time appointed, the democracy of the city began to assemble in and around the Hall, and precisely at the time appointed, the meeting was organized.—Notwithstanding the immense crowd which had assembled in both the large rooms yet every proceeding was marked with the greatest deliberation and decorum. The Report of the Committee was listened to with the deepest attention, and the name of each candidate was submitted to the meeting separately; and, what is more remarkable in such a vast assemblage, when the eyes and noses were called, not a single no was heard on any candidate. The greatest unanimity and good feeling were exhibited throughout the whole of the proceedings.

After the Report and Resolutions were adopted, our distinguished Representative the Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, was called for by the meeting. His appearance on the platform was greeted with unbounded enthusiasm, and it was some minutes before the cheers and greetings could permit him to proceed. Never had a representative on any occasion greater cause of gratification than Mr. Cambreleng last evening, and if any of his traducers had been present, they would have been compelled to "hide their diminished heads." We venture to say that there is no Representative in Congress who commands the respect and confidence of his constituents in a greater degree than our "Con-

stitutional Representative." His speech was peculiarly appropriate and impressive, and we regret that it is not in our power to present a sketch of it in this paper.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

## COFFEE.

Coffee is the seed of a tree or shrub of the jessamine species, originally a native of Arabia, but now thriving in the West Indies, where it is become an important article of English Commerce.

The flour is yellow, and the berry juicy containing two seeds; these when gathered have a ferocious bitter taste, but are wholly without that peculiar smell and flavour imparted to them by fire, and for which an infusion or decoction of them is so much admired.

This fashionable beverage, almost a necessary of life to the merchant, the politician, and the author, on its first introduction in Asia, caused a violent religious scism among the Mahometan doctors, almost as early as the thirteenth century, although it was not till towards the middle of the sixteenth, that a coffee-house properly so called, was established at Constantinople; its discovery was announced by a miraculous legend which each sect relates in its own way. A dervise, says a certain heterodox rational mussulman, if such there be, "a dervise overflowing with zeal or with bile, was sorely troubled on observing that his brethren were not animated by a spirit active as his own: he saw, with concern, that they were listless and drowsy in the performance of their religious exercises, their ecstasies, their howlings, their whirlings round, their vertiges, their bellowings, and laborious breathings.

"The dissatisfied dervise, taking a solitary walk to sooth his disturbed spirits, or cool his heated imagination, observed that the cattle became suddenly and remarkably playsome and lively, after feeding on a certain leaf; judging, by analogy, that the same effect might be produced on other animals, he gave his companions a strong infusion of it; their heaviness and torpor were almost instantly removed, and they performed the parts allotted to them with exemplary activity and vigor; the leaf so powerful in its effects proved to be the shrub from which coffee berries afterwards were gathered."

"Listen not to such profane heresies," says an orthodox doctor of Mecca, "it was in the sixth hundred and sixty-sixth year of the Hegira (about the middle of the thirteenth century of the Christian era) that Abouhasan Seazali, on a pilgrimage to the tomb of our most holy prophet, sinking under fatigue, extreme heat, and old age, called unto him Omar, a venerable Scheick, his friend and companion, and thus addressed him:

"Teacher of the faithful! the angel of death hath laid his hand upon me; and cleansed from my corruptions in the waters of Paradise, I hope soon to be in the presence of our prophet; but I cannot depart in peace, till I have done justice to thy zeal, thy faith, and thy friendship; persevere in the path thou hast so long trod, and rely on him who drove the infidels like sheep before him; to extricate thee from all thy difficulties; farewell, sometimes think of Abouhasan, pity his errors, and do justice to his good name;" he would have spoken further, but his breath failed, his eyes became dim, and pressing that hand he was to press no more, he expired without a groan.

"Having performed the last office of friendship, Omar pursued his way; but, a few days after, lost in devout contemplation, or overwhelmed with sorrow, he wandered from his associates in the caravan, and was not sensible of his situation, till involved in one of those whirlwinds, which, raising into the air the sandy soil of that country, generally prove destructive. Falling on his face, the fury of the blast, and the thick cloud of sand passed over him; almost suffocated with dust, notwithstanding the precaution he had taken, separated from the companions of his journey, without water to moisten his parched mouth, and tainting for want of sustenance, he gave himself up for a lost man, the stream of life was propelled with difficulty, perception and sensation began to fail, and believing himself in the agonies of death, he poured forth a mental ejaculation to Allah.

"A angel of light immediately stood before him, waving his hand thrice towards the holy city, and pronouncing deliberately three mysterious words; a limpid stream suddenly gushed from the ground and a luxuriant shrub sprung forth from the barren sand of the desert; bathing the temples, the eyes, and the lips of Omar, with the refreshing fluid, the celestial messenger disappeared.

"The cool stream, and the berries plucked from the miraculous tree, soon recovered the sinking man; he poured forth his soul in thesgiving, and sunk into a deep sleep, from which he awoke in full vigor and spirits.

"Omar, with renewed strength, soon rejoined the caravan, and relating the supernatural circumstance, a mosque was erected on the spot, by the zeal and contributions of true believers; coffee, that wonderful shrub, the peculiar gift of our prophet, and more particularly the produce of his favorite country, still continues the solace, cordial, and comforter of his devoted followers."

This singular specimen of Turkish superstition, in which the Mahometan appears to have encroached on the prerogatives of the Vatican, is taken from a curious book, which, previous to the Gallic revolution, was in the library of the king of France, and presented to Louis the

fourteenth, by Said, an ambassador from the Porte to the court of Versailles.

It is called in the title page, *Digban Numa*, that is, a description of the world, and was printed at Constantinople, in seventeen hundred and thirty-one, adorned with plates and illustrated by maps; the author, or rather the compiler, was Keatib Cheleli, a learned doctor of the Turkish law.

"Coffee," says this enlightened mussulman, who shaking off the stupidity and indolence of his countrymen, assumes the character of a medical inquirer, after he had quitted that of an implicit believer, "coffee is a rejicer of the heart, an enlivener of conversation, a sovereign restorative after the fatigues of study, of labor or of love; its peculiar characteristic is, to comfort the stomach, nourish the nerves, and to protect the frame against the debilitating effects of a hot climate and a fiery atmosphere.

"Taken an hour after dinner, it prevents an accumulation of crudities in the first passages, is an infallible remedy for the horrors of indigestion, and the negrims."

It was not probable that so wholesome and agreeable an article of diet would be long confined to Asia; it is said to have been introduced to the fashionable circles of Paris by Thevenot, in 1669, but had been made use of in London as an exotic luxury before that time.

This popular beverage is mentioned in a tract published by Judge Rumsey, in 1659, entitled "Organum Salutis; or an instrument to cleanse the stomach; together with divers new experiments on the virtues of tobacco and coffee."

"It is observed in this work, by a correspondent of the author, 'that apprentices, clerks and others, formerly used to take their morning draught in ale, beer or wine, which, by the dizziness they cause in the brain, make rany unfit for business; but that now they may safely play the good fellow, in this wakeful civil drink, for the introduction of which first in London the respect of the whole nation is due to Mr. Mandiford."

## ECCLESIASTICAL TRIAL.

The Ecclesiastical Court, assembled for the trial of the Right Rev. B. B. Smith, Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, composed of the Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio, the Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, Bishop of Missouri and Indiana, and the Rt. Rev. Samuel A. McCosky, Bishop of Michigan, closed its labors on Wednesday last, after a most laborious session of three weeks and three days.

The decision of the Court in the case was read on Wednesday at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Bishop McIlvaine, president of the Court. The "charges" against Bishop Smith, were six in number, and the "specifications" under these several charges were one hundred and thirty-four. The canons of the Diocese, prescribing the mode of the trial, made it imperative upon the Court to decide upon each specification separately, and pronounce "guilty or not guilty," that is to say, according to the explanation of the Court, whether the facts alleged in the specifications were true or not true. The Court found the accused, under the signification of the term, "guilty" of some of the specifications, (how many we do not remember) without criminality; but found him "not guilty" on all the charges preferred against him, in the presentment, and fully and honorably acquitted him.

The close of this trial was one of the most solemn, impressive and affecting scenes we have ever witnessed. Chris's church, where the trial was held, was crowded in every part, by an audience manifesting the most intense interest in the result. The accused, habited in a rochet, was seated in front of the Court, in the left aisle of the Church, supported by the Rev. Mr. Jackson of Louisville. On a chair in front of the accused, were hung his robes of office. The Bishops composing the court were habited in their full official costume, and made a most imposing appearance. During the reading of the decision, the most profound silence reigned in the Church, all eyes being fixed with the most intense anxiety upon the Right Rev. President of the Court. As soon as the final result was pronounced, the audience, to manifest their approbation, commenced clapping, which, however, was immediately arrested by the President of the Court, who raised his hand, in token of his request that silence should be observed. He then, on behalf of himself and his associates, said, in substance, that the Right Rev. B. B. Smith, having been acquitted of the charges alleged against him, they were ready to receive him in the most perfect and unreserved confidence, after he was re-invested in his robes of office, into the place he had before occupied, within the chancel, and to salute him as their brother in the church, and as worthy of Christian and official fellowship with them.

The Church choir, accompanied by the organ, then commenced singing an appropriate hymn, to the solemn and impressive tune of Old Hundred, during which Bishop Smith took his place within the chancel. After the hymn had closed, Bishop McIlvaine pronounced a benediction and dismissed the audience. There were but few dry eyes in the Church, and the Court itself were deeply affected by the scene. Many of the congregation, as soon as dismissed, overcome with the emotion, rushed toward the chancel, to congratulate the accused upon his acquittal, and to take an affectionate leave of the Right Rev. gentlemen composing the Court, whose amiable and dignified de-

partment, during their stay in Lexington, has won for them the respect, confidence and esteem of all who became acquainted with them. They have left an impression upon this community that will not be easily effaced.

We trust, now that the investigation into the conduct of the Rt. Rev. B. B. Smith, which has so long been a theme of discussion, is closed and the final decision given, that the subject from this time forth will be dropped and forgotten. It has been the occasion of much angry comment, and many harsh remarks, pro and con, from those who took sides for or against the individual chiefly concerned. It has brought into collision those who, up to the time of the breaking out of these difficulties, had been warm friends, in and out of the church, and produced many painful alienations. Blame may possibly attach to both sides—all that has been offensive should, therefore, be buried in oblivion, and social intercourse resume its wonted cordiality.

## Foreign News.

### NINE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship *Virginian*, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 10th ult. By this arrival we have received our London papers to the 9th Lloyd's Lists to the 7th, and Liverpool files to the 10th of October inclusive. The news is not very important. An important change it will be seen has been made in the Spanish Ministry. The prospects of the Queen's party were rather brightening, and Don Carlos, appears to have lost all his former advantages. In Portugal the Charterists have been entirely defeated in all their movements, and military operations had come to an end.

Queen Victoria was on a visit to Brighton, and the town was overflowing with festivities. The Queen is greeted with the liveliest demonstrations of respect and affection wherever she moved.

The corner stone of a splendid Monument about to be erected in honor of Sir Walter Scott has been laid with great ceremony at Glasgow.

### FRONTIERS OF ITALY.

SEPT. 14, 1837.  
It seems that the camp under the command of Field-Marshal Radizky will really take place. Several foreign officers have already arrived at Milan to be present at the reviews. The troops that go into the camp consist almost entirely of Hungarian regiments, which are distinguished by their very gne appearance and discipline. The cholera seems to abate in most parts of Italy, and people begin again to turn their attention to Spain. It seems that several mercantile houses intend to have a regular mail of their own by sea to the Spanish ports, partly to obtain a quicker and more accurate information of what is passing there, partly to keep up their commercial communications.

### NAPLES.

SEPT. 14, 1837.  
*Cholera Bulletin.*—From the 11th to the 12th there was neither a new case of cholera nor a death, which had induced our sapient board of health to issue an ordinance subjecting all arrivals from the South of France, the Riviera of Genoa, Leghorn, the Roman territory, Malta, and Venice, to ten days' quarantine, and notwithstanding the dissent of the King, it is already enforced. The arrivals from all parts of Sicily are allowed without restriction, though in Catania alone the number of victims is 300 a day. But it does not appear to suit the government to break off the communication with Sicily during the present state of affairs there. It is strange that Rome does not admit arrivals from Naples, though no impediment is thrown in the way of travellers from Rome hither. The reason may be that the quarantine by land does not yield any perquisites, as is the case with ships. A melancholy affray took place yesterday between several Neapolitan and two Swiss soldiers. After the latter had, in a violent quarrel wounded three of the former, the Neapolitans, who were eight or nine in number, fell on the two unfortunate sons of the Alps, who speedily expired under the sabres and knives of their antagonists.

### ROME.

SEPT. 16, 1837.  
There were 44 deaths from cholera on the 14th, and 30 yesterday. It is observed that two thirds of the victims in this city have been women, and generally such as are either pregnant or have but lately recovered from their confinement.

*From the London Morning Herald.*

### OCT. 9, 1837.

The Paris papers of Saturday have also reached us. The *Moniteur* contains two court notices; the first of a reply to the letters announcing the Duke of Orleans' marriage from the King of the Two Sicilies, and the other notifying to the King of the French the birth of a prince in the family of the Grand Duke of Hesse. The official journal also prints the following telegraphic express from Toulon, which renders all further remarks upon the expedition to Constantine unnecessary at the present moment:

"TOULON, Oct. 5, half past 9, A. M.—Gen. Damremont to the Minister of War. Camp of Medjez el-Hamar, Oct. 1st. The army has commenced its march. The first brigade, commanded by the Duke de Nemours, and the second by Gen. Trezel, will pass the Razel Akby to-day; the rest of the army will follow to-morrow. The weather is fine."

The subject of the elections is pre-eminent in the journals before us; there are no less than five candidates for the vacancy created amongst the deputies for Paris, by the elevation of M. Charles Dupin to the upper chamber.

The *Temps* announces positively that "in the marriage contract of the Princess Marie with the Duke Alexander of Wirtemberg, the million dowry which was granted to the Queen of the Belgians will not appear."

The *Augsburg Gazette* announces that the Czar will probably extend his tour in the provinces bordering on Persia, as far as Erivan, in Russian Armenia. His Imperial Majesty will be guarded during his journey in the Caucasian provinces by strong military detachments, extending along the whole chain of hill forts. The Empress, after a short visit to the Crimea, returns to Moscow.

A postscript, dated the 17th ult., which is appended to a duplicate of our last letter, of the 13th, from Constantinople, printed in Thursday's impression of the *Morning Herald*, informs us that the ministerial changes at the Porte were not yet completed, but that a day or two would probably witness their termination. The newly appointed prime minister, Hadji Akif, had commenced favorably, by evincing in a striking manner that our countrymen are by no means objects of dislike to him, notwithstanding the severe reprimand and disgrace which the Churchill affair cost him. A report prevailed at Constantinople, that serious disturbances had broken out at Candia, which is an appendage to the vice-royalty of Egypt; nothing that we can find in the *Augsburg Gazette*, which brings the news from Smyrna, down to the 17th ult. confirms this report. There was beginning to be felt in Egypt a severe scarcity of wheat at Alexandria, which is the only circumstance of note that we can find respecting Mehemet Ali's domains in this journal, save some unaccredited stories about Ibrahim Pacha.

Bourse, Saturday, half past 4.—A reaction took place on the Bourse in the share market, particularly amongst the railway actions. The French found were neglected, nor did the reality of the Constantine expedition at all influence them. Other foreign securities were also altogether in the shade. Spanish Actives, as before, 20 3/8-1/2.

*From the Liverpool Standard.*

OCT. 10, 1837.

Our foreign intelligence continues to be of a comparatively uninteresting character. The French papers announce that the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies had taken place. The elections will take place on the 4th of next month, and the new Chambers will assemble on the 18th of December. Louis Philippe has recently created fifty peers in one batch. The names were published last Wednesday, and include amongst others, those of Bignon, Dupin, Perier, &c.

It is stated that the bey of Constantina has concentrated a force of 37,000 men, including 5,000 Turkish soldiers, for the defence of his capital. He is also well supplied with artillery and provisions.

The news from Spain and Portugal is scarcely worth notice, excepting as it affords an opportunity of remarking upon the fatuitous policy of Lord Palmerstone. The *Morning Herald* has the following amusing remarks on the issue of the recent conflict between the insurrectionary forces under the Viscount Las Santas:—

A very little fighting appears to have been more than enough for the warlike stomachs of the belligerent factions of 'liberalized' Portugal, when left to decide their quarrel without British armed auxiliaries on either side, or any thing in the shape of actual foreign intervention.—Here, as in Spain, the party espoused by Lord Palmerston has been worsted, for his lordship is a Pedrote or moderate liberal in Portugal, and a Calatravist, or ultra liberal in Spain. But whichever side he takes, is the side sure 'to go the wall.' When Cupid forsakes his groves of myrtle, and presides over the field of Mars, his military proteges are usually rewarded with a precious lack of laurel. In the ill-fated enterprise of the 'characteristic' Saldanha was his hero, though on the occasion he lent him only his good wishes, not his marines, while the man-of-war Bomfim directed the martial movements of the constitutionalists. Our readers recollect the account which we gave not long since of the ludicrously pathetic encounter between those worthies, who, in the midst of the 'shock of battle,' agreed that it was better to brandish pens than swords, and shed ink than blood, in determining the quarrel, and so resolved to settle the affair by the protocol system, which settled nothing, except to make it a 'settled point,' that there should be another appeal to the sword.

"The account which our readers have since seen in our columns of the defeat and surrender of Saldanha's army must have proved to them the correctness of the opinion which we expressed of the heroism of both factions, when we said that if foreigners did not interfere in the quarrel, the military prowess displayed on either side, would not much accelerate the ordinary march of mortality. The field of battle which decided the civil war in Portugal did not present a more formidable list of casualties than sometimes occurs at an 'Irish row.' Yet, though the army of Saldanha was beaten and compelled to surrender, not by the great Bomfim, but by the Viscount Las Antas, it cannot be said that Saldanha himself was beaten, as it appears that his army went